

# BITULITHIC PAVEMENT

THE ENHANCER OF PROPERTY VALUES

The Best Possible Advertisement for a Progressive City

This pavement is now in use on Court Street, Salem, Oregon, and is the pavement to be used by the city to improve its principle thoroughfares.



VIEW OF COURT STREET, SALEM, OREGON, LOOKING WEST. STREET ONE HUNDRED FEET WIDE PAVED WITH WARREN BROTHERS' BITULITHIC PAVEMENT

Suitable for both business and residential district. The sun has no effect on it and rain does not cause it to become slippery and dangerous.

# Warren Construction Company

SALEM, OREGON

## STATE'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, LOCATED AT SALEM

Christmas at the State Insane Asylum is always a great event. The first place each one of the fifteen hundreds patients receive a Christmas present—no matter how little, still it is appropriate—has been carefully selected as though it were a family affair. The attendant, or some fellow patient, physician, or special attendant, has heard a word dropped, and it has been whispered and carried up to the Steward and a note made of it, and that mighty potentate who is the greatest Santa Claus in the whole state, makes out his lists and no one is overlooked. Think of Hon. G. Wright being charged with the selection of fifteen hundred different presents, no wonder he thinks "damn some times. But that is Christmas at the asylum and none are forgotten by the great Webfoot Commissioner. Then there is the big Christmas dinner, when the cooks dress turkey and goose and chicken and dressing and gravy and cranberries and pudding for each and every one of them. It takes a drayload of presents, a carload of grub to feed the whole of the institution on that day. The drayload includes slippers for the old ladies and gentlemen, lace collars and pretty handkerchiefs for the pretty ones, pipes for the smokers, suits of suspenders for the practical ones, dresses for the dudes, dresses for those needing them, and something for everyone. Oregon is good to her creative and ailing citizens in all the institutions, and in the generosity of the Christmas spirit we may hope it may be ever thus, and none of us may be called upon to share in that generosity.

The Oregon State Insane Asylum at Salem. In this state the incurable patients are not returned to the counties as in some states, but are all kept at state expense at the one institution. Hence the number seems large, but it must be remembered that many of them are there for life and in this warm climate and with the best of care, live to a remarkably old age. Eight years ago, when Dr. J. F. Calbreath took charge there were 1164 of these unfortunate enrolled. Today there are practically three hundred more. The number who come and go each month is about thirty, and the annual average increase is fifty, although for the past year there has been practically no increase.

**The Seven Superintendents.**  
In order of their employment by the state the heads of this institution have been as follows:  
Dr. Hawthorne, who conducted a private asylum at Portland for the state.  
Dr. Carpenter, who was the first superintendent of the state institution for a half term.  
Dr. Josephi, who served the state for another half term at Salem.  
Dr. Lane, who served the state for a full term at Salem.  
Dr. Rowland, who served the state for a full term at Salem.  
Dr. Paine, who served the state at Salem for three months over a four year term.  
Dr. Calbreath, who has just completed serving two terms at Salem, the longest continuous service of any one superintendent.  
Dr. Steiner, who has just been appointed and takes charge January first, will be the eighth head of this institution.

greatest amount of improvement to his credit.  
Dr. Steiner has just returned from visiting similar public and private institutions in Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, California, British Columbia, and the national hospital at Washington, D. C.

**Oregon Compares Favorably.**  
Attendants and officials from other states and Dr. Steiner agree in ranking Oregon high when compared with similar institutions in other states. In the efficiency of the institution men and women developed in this state as well as in the morale of the employes generally, this state is above the average. In the care of the persons of the patients and their industrial treatment the arrangements of the kitchen, the sanitary care and medical treatment—in all these important ways there is not much left to be done for these defectives in the way of kind treatment and wholesome nourishment. While able men have been connected with the management of this important state institution the consensus of opinion seems to be that Dr. Calbreath has made a good record as any of them. He has won the respect of the state officials under whom he has served to such a degree, that they left him almost unharmed in the appointment of all his employes. He has won the confidence of his subordinates, and enjoys the love and good will of them all as well as of mechanics, laborers, convicts, officials of other institutions and the patients. Dr. Calbreath has a genuine affection for the unfortunate men and women whose hard lot it is to be kept at such an institution. He is doing all in his power to familiarize his successor with the work in all the different departments so that the work may go with as little interruption and friction as possible. The high

record of humanity in the care and treatment of the insane will be kept up and the same record for progress and improvement will be undertaken by Dr. Steiner.

**What Calbreath Has Done.**  
Besides constructing a new wing and repainting all the buildings Dr. Calbreath has in the eight years of his service made many important changes for the better sanitation of the institution. About 600 new radiators have been put in that give better heat and ventilation in all the yards, and are also perfectly clean, where formerly they were very filthy. He has cleaned out all the yards, cut out the trees, perfected the drainage and reduced infectious diseases like typhus and malaria almost to an unknown element by getting rid of all dampness on the grounds and in the basement. Diphtheria has altogether disappeared. Modern shower and tub baths for all the patients have been introduced with sanitary closets. Fire protection on the sprinkler system, and fire escapes have been introduced in all the buildings.

**Dr. Calbreath's Staff.**  
The medical staff of the asylum consists of Drs. L. F. Griffith, A. E. Tamassie, J. H. Robnett and J. C. Eyan—besides the superintendent himself. The officers are J. C. Wright, Steward; R. B. Goodin, book-keeper; A. E. Strang, engineer; W. J. Irwin, supervisor; E. A. Thatcher, commissary; T. W. Brown, farmer; A. W. Diley, supervisor cottage farm. In all about 150 persons are carried on the payroll.

**Improvements the Past Year.**

New building for female ward	\$225,000
Painting main buildings	5,000
New bathrooms, closets etc.	3,250
Completing pest house	2,000
Vegetable storeroom	3,000
Fire sprinkler system	5,000
Dining room and chapel, cottage farm	4,000
Cementing and housing springs	800
Cottage for physicians	2,000
New dairy and cattle barn	8,000
Painting cottage farm buildings	1,200
Miscellaneous improvements	4,250
<b>Total Improvements for 1907</b>	<b>\$258,500</b>

**COMPETITION ON PANAMA ROUTE**  
San Francisco advices announce that traffic relations have been established between the Kosmos Steamship Line and the Panama Railroad. As the railroad is under the direct management of the United States Government, this would indicate that Panama is no longer to be regarded as a portion of our protected coastwise navigation zone. The interests now held by the United States at Panama are such that the isthmus has previously been regarded as domestic territory, and in the early stages of the canal work the rule prohibiting foreign vessels plying between the canal and an American port was enforced. This concession to the Germans will be a direct blow at the Harriman interests, which, under one management or another, have for years enjoyed practically a monopoly of the trade between Panama and American ports on the Pacific Coast.

But the new agreement will not be a bad thing for the Pacific Coast. It will afford a large measure of competition than is possible under existing arrangements, by which the Harriman line of steamships is supposed to be running opposition to the Harriman railroad lines in the carrying of freight between terminals on the two coasts. It will also have a tendency to improve the American-Hawaiian service by way of the Tehuantepec route, the enormous freight offerings over that line being such as to cause the management to pay less attention to its customers than would be necessary if competition were more active. The appearance of a foreign line on a route which, if not actually a coastwise route, is so nearly one that it is seldom regarded as otherwise, will, of course, bring out a storm of criticism from those who wish the retention of American vessels on the route regardless of service or cost. But the establishment of this service with steamers flying the German flag may do something to awaken an interest in the shipping business from some other viewpoint than that of subsidy graft.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is now making money steamship line on the Pacific. It is making big profits with American-bulk ships which represent an investment of from 30 to 50 per cent greater than that in the German ships, with which they are shortly to be in active competition. If the "interests" which are so hungry for a ship subsidy, can once be made to understand that the graft cannot be worked through Congress, they may retire and permit the men who would like to operate cheap ships to get them by the same methods used by their competitors. The Germans have bought most of their steamers at British yards, and it is this cheap tonnage that permits them to handle business at a lower rate than is demanded by the lines which are forced to purchase only American tonnage.

The Kosmos line will make money on the Panama route. Its profits will be sufficiently large to awaken in the Americans a desire to engage in the business on even terms with the Germans. When we understand that our only handicap on the ocean today is the inability to buy ships as cheaply as our competitors can buy them, there will come from the people an insistent demand—not for a subsidy, but for the right to do business with the same kind of equipment as is successfully used by our competitors.—Portland Oregonian.

Wild strawberry blossoms are found every day in the year.  
Ladd's Jersey cow that took the first prize at the world's fair in St. Louis was raised in the Willamette valley.  
Seventeen millions dollars worth of dairy products in Oregon in 1907.  
Hydrophobia among dogs or stock is unknown here.  
In one week a carload of condensed cream was shipped from the Willamette valley to Havana; also one to Vladivostok. The world is our market.  
Hogs are raised cheaply on clover, rape, vetches and roots, and fattened on barley, corn and mill feed.  
On 40 acres of land I sold \$1500 worth of vetch hay and seed, which netted \$1150.—J. R. Shepard.  
I have one Gov. Wood's cherry tree from which I have harvested 20 crops, averaging \$15 per acre.  
I have sold from one acre \$500 worth of cherries in one year, and \$20 to \$25 per tree is not uncommon in the Willamette valley.

**An Immense Institution.**  
All the insane people of Oregon, whether slightly demented or violently incurably insane that are kept in a public institution are kept at